WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NVEMBER 30, 1861. THE Northern papers have a report from the city of Mexico to the 30th of October, which purports to give accounts of a very important treaty made by Lincoln's ministers with the Juarez government, which provides for certain payments to foreign creditors, and also provides for covering claims of citizens of the United States. It contains liberal commercial privileges, together with the right of transit for Northern troops aeress the Mexican territory. The report goes on further to say that the British Minister, Sir Charles Wyke, has resumed relations with the Juarez government.

We think this affair is mainly bogus, although we doubt not the Juarez government, or any other mongrel government that Mexico has recently had, or is likely to have in the future, would be willing enough to make any sort of treaty, conscious that they would not be compelled to fulfill its stipulations, as, before the time for | Government and election of its members | costs and charges of apprehending and confining such persuch fulfillment, they would be sure to give way to some other "government" equally ephemeral and unprincipled. We have as little doubt that Lincoln's ministers would stipulate for almost any payment to save themselves whom shall be referred all such pa ts of said Constitution from any additional complications, or strike a blow, which relate to the offices of Secretary of State and Treashowever feeble, against the Southern States, but what | urer, and that all propositions of amendment in this departwe do not believe is, that all this will have any effect in delaying the action of France, England and Spain towards Mexico, neither do we credit anything about the as relate to the Judicial Department including the appointresumption of relations by the British Minister.

WE ARE pleased to see that the patriotic planters on the seaboard of South Carolina are putting their crops beyond the reach of the robbers who are on their soil .-It is the only plan to be adopted with any chance of

Unquestionably there was a panic among some of the people down in the Sca Island districts, due mainly, we must suppose, to the almost total absence of the means of defence, as also to the strange apathy existing, which somehow led the people and authorities to think that certainly they would not be attacked. We must think that somehow the Mr. Chaplin, who, as reported by the Savannah Republican, (see telegraph,) was ar-Federal forces at Hilton Head as amounting to twentyfive thousand men. There never has been any such number there, nor more than the half. It is true they that purpose, to enquire into the propriety of the State reinforced at any time, but they have not been assuming the Confederate war tax.

his long threatened advance against the Lower Missis- press confidence in the justice of the cause for which sippi The anticipated attack on Columbus is part of the South has taken up arms, pledge the country to the the programme. As to their being able to bring seven- prosecution of the war at every sacrifice of life or proty-five to one hundred thousand men to bear on Colum- perty, reiterate the closing sentence of President Davis bus, for the purpose of forcing the passage of the river at that point, we regard it as mainly braggadocio. We and for the independence we have asserted we will acbut we feel confident that they could not do so without to the officers and soldiers of the army. ir communications, magazines and supplies in Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois, ruinously exposed.

gagement had either actually commented in the neighborhood of Centerville and Evansport or near there, or ment that we might expect to hear of it at any moment. This report is said to have gained curgentlemen just from Richmond. From all we could cent. learn it amounted to this, that it was gathered from remarks made that such was understood to be the belief in official circles in Richmond. The opinion certainly and in such circles, but whether or not it is correct, we cannot say. Our despatches mention no new movements and the Richmond papers are silent.

The Federals will, in all probability, endeavor to shelter Corcoran and the other Federal officers chosen by let to suffer in retaliation for any of our privateers who may be executed for piracy, by threatening in turn to ommissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell .-They may threaten, but they will hardly carry out their

tisement in regard to the manufacture his is an article now much needed both for private use and also for the public service. The gentleising has the best evidences of his skill and of the business, and we think the opportunity of investment is at least worthy of the consideration

By the latest European arrivals, the following is the statement of the Live pool market:

Rosin, quiet at 14s. a 14s. 6d., for common; Spirits of Turpentine firm at 72s.; Cotton shows an advance

St. Hilliare, the gentleman whose death announced as part of the news by the last val. was a great naturalist, turning his atthe multiplication of the number of the spehals useful to man for food or for labor. He own as the great advocate of horse-flesh as an article of diet, and actually had an equine feast, wherein horse figured in all forms and styles of cookery.

From the Camp.

We had the pleasure of seeing here this morning Captain Cornellsen, of Company A, 8th (or 18th) Regimeet, now stationed near Coosawhatchee, S. C.

The Captain speaks of the health of the regiment as good, the supplies abundant, plenty of good water, and lows : things generally looking better. The planters are burning their cotton, and the amount likely to fall into the hands of the enemy will not pay for the trouble of gath-

Captain Cornelisen will return to morrow night we believe, and will no doubt be pleased to take any letters, here to their friends in the regiment.

THE Richmond papers speak in terms of high admiration in reference to the two engines of seventy-five cite tumults, disorder or insurrections in this State; or dishorse power each, made by Messrs. James M. Talbot and Brother for the Favetteville Armory. They are said to work magnificently and to be most perfectly and by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses. accurately finished. They are to be sent immediately to Fayetteville.

THE REPORT about Lord Lyons becoming obstreporous over the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell comes from the special Washington correspondent of the Lou- him made on the oath or affirmation of one or more credib'e isville Journal, which is not the best authority.

Lincoln is getting his message ready for Congress. will assemble at Washington on Monday next.

The question now is, where is General Butler's expeto have a hankering after North Carolina.

upon our table. It was forced to suspend in September of North Carolina, and will to the utmost of my power, supfor want of paper. Mr. Fenton has procured the necessary supply for the present and made arrangements for the future.

that this regiment, said to be the most splendid corps on the Confederate States, so help me God." it does not belie its looks. They are now on the central line with the main body of the army. On Wednesday last a detachment of them captured some thirty prisoners belonging to the third Pennsylvania Cavalry. These prisoners say that McClellan will advance shortly.

WE ARE indebted to the courtesy of Robert Strange, Esq., and John L. Homes, E.q., our delegates in Convention, for copies of sundry important ordinances al-

ready introduced into that body. It is now conceded on all hands that the convention will probably be in session for weeks. , erhaps months. We fear that the indications are such as to show that the convention intends to assume and exercise all the powers of ordinary legislation in addition to re-writing too numerous to_mention. The following has been introduced by Mr. Graham and shows that he not only proposes to re-write the constitution, but that it is evidently in contemplation to propose important amend-

Resolution Referring the Several Parts of the Constitution to Committees.

made the references following, namely : gressional district, to be styled the Legislative Committee, to whom shall be referred all such parts of the Constitution in this department be referred to said Committee. 2d A committee of ten members, one from each congressional district, to be styled the Executive Committee; to

as relate to the Executive Department, including these ment be referred to said Committee. 3d. A committee of ten members, one from each congressional district, to be styled the Judiciary Committee, to owner whom shall be referred all such parts of said Constitution.

ment, removal, and compensation of Judges; and likewise exemption of honest debtors for imprisonment, and bail to | treason. prisoners; and that all propositions of amendment in these several particulars, be referred to said Committee. 4th. That so much of said Constitution as relates to Justi-

ing the Constitution, be referred to a select committee of ten, one from each congressional district. 6th. That so much thereof as relates to the condition and rights of foreigners in this State-to schools and universities, and other subjects not embraced in the foregoing resolutions be referred to a select committee. And that said several committees have leave to report by

To the Ordinarce introduced by Mr. Badger, "for suppressing excessive speculation," etc., already published, Judge Ruffin proposes an amendment, that its provisions shall not extend to producers. It is said that rested by the Federals at Hilton Head and released, has the law, although a stringent one, only provides a sumhardly got over his first scare, when he represents the mary mode of punishing that which was an offence at

There is a resolution before a committee raised for

as yet. There is very little doubt but that they will be. On Monday a series of resolutions introduced by Mu It is pretty evident that the enemy is about to make | Jones of Rowan, were adopted. These resolutions exmessage, that "our seperation (from the North) is final, do not say that they could not concentrate that number, cept no alternative," and conclude with a vote of thanks

We learn that Judge Ruffin, as chairman of a select committee to provide the ways and means for the de A report gained currency here yesterday that an en- fence of the State, &c., was to report yesterday, (and no doubt did so report) recommending the issue of three and a half millions of Treasury Notes, to run three years and to bear an interest of six or seven per cent. the interest not to be demandable until the Note falls rency from the expressed opinion of some prominent due. These Notes are fundable in State bonds at 6 per

the civil list and the war department. If the State should decide to assume the war tax, a million and a half to two millions would have to be added to these

has to be provided for now. One of the largest items of the expenditures of the War Department is clothing for the soldiers. This the State has determined to furthreats. We rather think that none of our privateers | nish in all cases where the soldier assigns to the State his commutation for clothing allowed by the Confedeis not sufficient, and the State makes up the deficiency, which cannot be repaid to her until after the war, and even the commutation money cannot be realized for

The State must provide the clothing or the men must suffer, for the Confederate Government has more on its hands than it can attend to.

It was apprehended by the committee of which Judge Ruffin is chairman, that the act of the last session o the Legislature would not meet the wants of the of 15 to 34 of a cent per pound, but with limited sales. Treasury, as the Treasury notes to issue were not to be redeemed until 1867, did not bear any interest and could not, by the terms of the act, issue until 18th February, 1862, which last provision was inserted in order to avoid a clause in the Provisional Confederate Constitution, which is not in the permanent one, that no State shall issue bills of credit. The committee are of opinion that the ordinance now presented is framed so as to avoid that constitutional provision.

Judge Biggs, from the committee on oaths, reported on Saturday last an ordinance " to define and punish

On Friday last, Mr. Woodfin moved for a special committee on the subject of salt.

The Ordinance reported by Judge Biggs is as fol

An Ordinance

which may arise from Persons Disaffected to the State: Be it Ordained, That if any person within this State shall attempt to convey intelligence to the enemies of the Confederate States, or shall publish and deliberately speak or write against our public defence; or shall maliciously and advisedly endeavour to excite the people to resist the Gov-ernment of this State, or the Confederate States; or permessages or other easily nortable articles from parties suade them to return to a dependence on the Government of the United States; or shall knowingly spread false and | that Mr. Graham's resolution referring to the several dispiriting news; or maliciously and advisedly terrify and discourage the people from enlisting into the service of this State, or of the Confederate States; or shall stir up or expose the people to favour the enemy; or oppose and endeavor to prevent the measures carrying on in support of the freedom and independence of the said Confederate States; every such person being thereof legally convicted or other sufficient testimony, shall be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeaner, and shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and shall enter into recognisance with good surety, in such sum as the court may deem proper, to be of the peace and good behaviour toward all

people in the State for three years thereafter. 2d. Any Judge or Justice of the Peace on complaint to person or persons, shall cause to be brought before him any offender against the provisions of this ordinance, who shall enter into recognisance with sufficient surety to be and Jackson. appear at the next county court of the county wherein the We suppose we shall know all he says very soon after offence was committed and abide the judgment of said its publication. We will wait. The Federal Congress | court; and in the mean time to be of the peace and good behavior to all people within the State; and for the want of such surety, the said Judge or Justice shall commit such

offender to the jail of the county. 3. It shall be the duty of every free male person in this dition now gathering at Boston destined for? It will State above sixteen years of age, (volunteers mustered into the service of the State or of the Confederate States, perstop at Fortress Monroe on its way out. Butler seems sone non compos mentis and prisoners of war only excepted,) before some court or officer authorized to administer oaths, to take the following oath or affirmation :

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may WE ARE glad to find the Wadesboro' Argus once more be) that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to the State port, maintain and defend the independent government of is certainly liberal, considering the situation of the men the Confederate States of America against the government of the United States, or of any other power, that by open force or otherwise shall attempt to subvert the same. I do shows that they all, as well as their gallant commander, hereby renounce all allegiance to the government of the States, and I will support and defend the Constitu-RANSOM'S N. C. CAVALRY .- We are pleased to see tion of the Confederate States of America and the Constitution of this State not inconsistent with the Constitution of

the continent, is likely to have a chance of showing that And it shall be the duty of every officer administering such oath to certify under his hand and seal to the next county court which may be held in the county, where the ling admirably at the Armory. They are working there Pulaski is not to be trifled with. jurors or affirmants reside, the names of all persons, who have taken the eath before him, which certificate shall be recorded by the clerk of the county court in a book to be how many of our friends in and about Fayetteville are kept for that purpose.

The State Convention-Important Ordinances, etc. first day of January next, may, by any Justice of the Peace of his county, he cited to appear before the county court to take the same; and if any person thus cited shall fail to attend or attending at the time and place, as he shall have is more than we can say. We must confess that in been thus warned, shall refuse to take the oath or affirmaion (except excused by sickness, unavoidable necessity, or other sufficient reasons to be adjudged of by the next iteration, and as frequent failure has connected the idea county court,) shall be ordered by the said county court to tale the said on h or quit the State and depart out of the owever, That the county court may, in their discretion, ermit a person f iling as aforesaid to remain in the State. 5th. If such person shall be permitted to remain in the State he shall be adjudged incapable and disabled in law to have, occupy, or enjoy any office, appointment, license, or and altering the constitution, and doing other things election of trust or profit, civil or military, within this state, tions in his advances, but circumstances are press. Court House, and that their advance is within six miles of nd shall not be capable of being elected to, or aiding by his vote to elect another to be a member of Assembly, Governor, or any other officer; and if any person shall be directed to depart out of the Confederate States, and shall not quit the State within thirty days, then such person may be for gospel, but circumstances may afford a much apprehended by the warrant of any Judge or Justice of the Peace in this State (whose duty it shall be to issue such warrant) and shall be brought before the County Court, where the order was made, and the said court shall, in such case, send the person so offending, as speedily as may be, out of the Confederate States, at the costs and charges of Resolved. That committees be appointed to whom shall such flender (if he has the means to pay the same.) and to this end shall, and may direct the Clerk of the Court to issue an order to any Sheriff in the State to seize and sell so much of the goods and chattels, lends and tenemen's of such person in his county as may be judged necessary by of the State, as relate to the Legislative department of the | said court to defray the costs and charges, together with the - its powers and the restrictions thereon-the rules of its son until he shall be sent out of the Confederate States; and proceedings, &c., and that all propositions of amendment such heriff shall execute proper conveyances for any property so sold, and return the money arising by any sale made by virtue of such order, after deducting his fees and commissions as in other cases, to the next County Court of county when such order issued, under the penalty of five bundred dollars, to be recovered, upon motion against the even the unprofessional reader. Sheriff and his sureties, by the County Solicitor for the use of the county, after ten days notice; and if any surplus

the County Court shall cause such surplus to be paid to the 23d, in the 69th year of his age. Major Hinton is spo-6th. If any person so eparting or sent off from this State shall return to the same, then such person shall be adjudged ken off by those who knew him best, as a most valuaguilty of tresson against the State, and shall, and may be, such parts as relate to the office of Attorne, Ceneral; the proceeded against in like manner as directed in case of

shall remain after paying all costs and charges as aforesaid,

7th. This Ordinance may be modified or repealed by the General Assembly - shall take effect at the date of its ratification, and be published by the Secretary of State as soon tion on Friday, Nov. 22d, by Mr. Jones, of Rowan, ces of the Peace be referred to the Committee on Justices. as practicable thereafter, in one (if there be one) newspa-5th. That as much thereof as relates to modes of amend- per in each Congressional District, and at each Court-House in he several counties of the State.

> This ordinance is pretty sharp, but there is this to be said-it makes no invidious distinctions in regard to the oath of allegiance. It is, like the ordinance in rereferring to the constitution, so highly important that also endeavoured to state as clearly as possible the financial situation and also the measures proposed, together with such details as would throw the required ports given in the papers generally convey no distinct idea of what the proposed measures are.

make their way to Yankee blockading v. ssels outside have asserted we will accept no alternative.' We mention this to put the owners of boats on the sounds or at the mouth of the river on their guard, so that their boats may be properly secured.

We understand that on last Monday night, between ten and twelve o'clock, three boys, one belonging to Jas. N. Craig, another to James S. Newton, and a third to Miss Mary Newton, stole a boat belonging to Joseph Burriss and made their way in her to the blockaders off Confederate Point. The boy belonging to J. S. Newton is well posted about every thing on the point, having been at Fort Fisher since it was first commenced. He can, and no doubt will, give the enemy much information, so that our officers should bear this fact in mind. This fellow has no doubt listened carefully to all that has been said, and being a keen, intelligent fellow, has made use of it by treasuring it up. There is the greater reason for care and circumspection.

Speculation upon speculation is indulged in as to the probable result of the forcible taking of Messrs. The estimate for the expenditures for the year ending | Mason and Slidell from on board the English Steamer 1st January, 1863, furnished by the different Depart- Trent. Upon the whole, the argument seems to be with ments, is about three millions and a half. This includes | those who contend that, even following her own most latitudinous precedents, Great Britain can hardly find a decision or a case which would justify this act of Com- salt is left in crystals at the bottom of the pan. From a pan modore Wilkes, or excuse her ministry in winking at the violation of the British flag committed by him .-Of course a large proportion of this will be refunded | That is the argument, but it is an argument to which by the Confederate Government after the war, but it the British ministry will listen or not just as as it may suit them to do so-just as their interests may seem to them to require that they should resent the affront or allow it to be explained away as no affront at all. No doubt some plausible showing can be made on almost any side of any question. So, no doubt, with rate Government; but this amount (the commutation) this question. The result will possi ly be a change of with an appeal to national pride to resent this aggression, may succeed in either forcing Lords Palmerston and Russell from their position of non-action, or in compelling them to resign. The question will be pretty apt to divide public opinion in England, and may thus obtain a solution wholly irrespective of its legal, international merits. Cotton and national pride will be arrayed on one side. Exeter Hall and the bond-holding

As if preparing for this, it has been noticed that the abolition excitement in England has recently been agitated and stirred up, and would seem for the time to have recovered some of the strength of which it had been shorn by the trenchant editorials of the Timesthe miserable failure of manumission in the West In. dies, or the powerful, although somewhat uncouth invec- less, and at half past nine, A. M., the steamer came up tives of Carlisle. There is an object in this, and there

is a secret machinery stimulating the movement. The truth is, we cannot expect much succor from anybody outside; and it is, perhaps, better that we should not, at any rate, it is certainly better that we should make up our minds to realize the true state of the case, since upon this true state our calculations must be bas. the day. ed if our movements are to be successful or our hopes to be realized. If, for reasons of their own, European na. er vessel? tions should feel called upon to take action that, incidentally, might further our cause, why, so much the better, but we may rest assured that any such action will be taken for their own good and not for ours, and that we will be under no obligations to them for taking it.

From the Convention .- We have little in addition to the details given in yesterday's Journal. We find parts of the constitution to committees having passed, the President on Monday announced the following as composing such committees :-

Legislative Committee .- Messrs. Graham, Badger, Smith of Halifax, Strong, Meares, Brown, Foster of Randolph, Caldwell of Rowan, McDowell of Burke and Woodfin. Judiciary Committee .- Messrs. Ruffin, Biggs, Battle of Edgecombe, Sanders, Strange, Mitchell, Badger, Kittrell, Johnson and McDowell of Madison. Executive Committee .- Messrs. Howard, Dillard, Green,

Leak of Richmond, Arrington, Gilmer, Headen, Miller, Calloway and Greenlee. Constitutional Committee .- Messrs. Osborne, Barnes, Warren, Thompson, McNeill of Cumberland, Holden and Stay Law Committe - Messrs. Schenck, Walton, Ellison

Ward, Holmes, Royster, Mebane, Turner and Thomas of Foreigners, Schools, &c . Committee .- Messrs. Pettigrew. Gorrell, Bunting, Thornton and Patterson. Army Contract Committee - Messrs. Satterthwaite. Carson, Dickson, Jones of Rowan, and Setzer. Daily Journal, 29th inst.

Well Done for the Armory!

We learn that a subscription was recently started at the Armory in Fayetteville for the benefit of the Maryland soldiers now in the Confederate service, and that \$216 25 was raised in a few hours, this being the Armory subscription, with but a single exception. This and the sacrifices already made by many of them, and Captain Booth, sympathise heartily with the generous rather warm for them, took to their heels at a Bull Run devotion, and appreciate the gallant services rendered pace. The distance was between two and three miles.

A private letter informs us that business is progress- least, seen enough to convice them that the metal of 4th. Every male person as aforesaid who shall fail or ne-glect to take the said eath or affirmation on or before the in the merning after its publication.

Things Generally.

What we are to judge from the telegraphic reports spite of the half-tone of ridicule with which its frequent of any early operations on the Potomac, the impression that our people are over-confident. Unless this leads to and naval attack at Evansport at the same time. ing him forward and he is evidently obeying that pressure. We cannot take reports or speculations iment. more solid basis whereupon to found an opinin believing that there is something more than " the souri as one of the Confederate States. old song" in the mutterings of distant thunder in the direction of Evansport and Centreville.

More Federal vessels have gone South. Will they pay their respects to General Bragg? We think not. Say Fernandina.

It is practical, and commends itself to the judgment of Major Charles L. Hinton, formerly Public Treasurer f this State, died at his residence near Raleigh on the

ble citizen and a good man. RESOLUTIONS introduced in the N. C. State Conven-

Carolina in Convention assen bled, entertain an undiminish- plying the South with Northern papers. ed confidence in the justice of the cause for which we have of our whole duty in the achievement of our Independence. Sir Howard Douglas, Geoffrey Faint Hillisre, and Maj. Von Resolved, That from the cruel and barbarous manner in Arnim, are all dead. prison, in which private property has been wantonly des- the Southern Confederacy-[gammon] troved, in which robbery and arson are principal wears of The Herald says that the steamers Constitution and Foraggression, and in which servile insurrection has been pro- est City-the van of Butler's division sailed on Saturday claimed, we are convinced that there is a "radical incom- last. LOOK OUT. - Negroes occasionally steal boats and pability between such a people and ourselves, that from them our separati n is final, and for the independence we

> integrity and patriotism of the President of the Confederate States, and we congratulate him and our whole country up on the success with which he has administered the gov-Resolved. That to the officers and soldiers who have gone

orth to neet the dangers of this war, we are under a deep

debt of gratitude for the valor and fortitude with which they have defended us from the assaults of our enemies and illus-Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Representatives in Congress with a request that they be ommunicated to his Excellency the President of the Conederate States and to Congress.

Salt-Making-Impurities of the Water, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As every thing connected with Salt-making, by boiling it at this time of peculiar interest. I send you for publication two extracts on the subject from reliable sources. The first is from the London Penny Magazine, for the year 1835, the other from Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. It appears to me that they have a more practical bearing on the enterprize in which so many of our people are now engag

ing than any thing you have yet published : same time, fuel is cheap, the other process of boiling the liquor is adopted. The boiling is repeated four or even seven times, the boiler being each time replenished with fresh brine. When the liquor is sufficiently evapora ed, the of 1300 gallons from 15 to :0 bushels of solt are obtained every day. In this process the draining which the salt requires after being removed from the boiler seldom takes nore than four days. Not only brine must be subjected to the process of evaporation, but even rock-salt, if impure must be dissolved in water, and again consolidated by hest."-Penny Magazine.

"The ch! ride of magnesium, or bittern, not only deteriorates the sait very much, but occasions a considerable loss of weight. It may, however, be most advantageously got id of, converted into chloride of sodium, by the following simple expedient:-Let quicklime be introduced in equivalent quantity to the magnesia present, and it will precipi tate this earth, and form chloride of calcium, which wil immediately react upon the sulphate of soda in the mother water, with the production of sulphate of time and chloride ministry. The opposition combining the cry for cotton of sodium. The f rmer being sparingly soluble, is easily separated. Lime, moreover, decomposes directly the chlo ride of magnesium, but with the effect of merely substituting chloride of calcium in its stead. But in general there s abundance of sulphate of soda in brine springs to decompose the chloride of calcium. A still better way of procceding with sea-water, would be to add to it, in the setting tank, the quantity of lime equivalent to the magnesia, whereby an available deposite of this earth would be ob tained, at the same time that the brine would be sweetened. Water thus purified may be safely crystallized by rapid evaporation."- Ure's Dictionary.

> For the Journal ZEKE'S ISLAND, Nov. 29th, 1861.

Early yesterday morning, what appeared to be a large schooner was seen off New Inlet, about ten miles distant, headed Southward. At the same time the blockading steamer was seen fifteen or twenty miles to the North, and steaming rapidly towards her. It being morrow. very calm at the time, the schooner was nearly motion-

Whether she was then boarded by a boat from the former, or not, I am unable to say, as the distance precluded the possibility of our seeing, even by the aid a glass. After laying to a short time the steamer put back, exactly reversing her course, and the schooner, with her flag flying, (which was not the case before.) went off to the South and was seen no more during

Was this a yankee transport, or have we lost anoth-

Soldiers' Aid Society.

Messrs. Editors: The Ladies in the vtcinity of Mt. Gilead. Sampson county, in common with the other ladies of old Sampson, feeling much interest in the welfare and comfort of our brave soldiers, met on the 15th ult., for the purpose of organizing a Soldiers' Aid Society. The object of the meeting being briefly explained, the Society was organized by electing the following cificers: Mrs L A Powell, President; Mrs C T Murphy and Miss

Sue C. Matthis. Vice Presidents; Miss Frank O Vann. Secretary ; Mrs John Vann and Miss E M McArthur, Treasurers. The following contributions have been made since the organization of the Society: Mrs C T Murphy, 1 comfort, 1 shirt and 8 pr drawers; Miss Kate McDugald, 2 towels, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers and 1 pr pants; Mrs John Vann, 1 quilt, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers and 1 pr socks; Mrs J K Smith, 1 shirt; Miss Mary C Smith, 1 pr drawers; Carrie P Vann, 1 shirt, pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Miss Sue C Mathis, 1 quilt, 1 pr pillows, 2 towels, 2 shirts, 2 pr pants and 3 pr socks; Miss Frank O Vann, 2 shirts and 2 pr drawers; Miss Eliza M Mc-Arthur, 1 shirt and 1 pr socks; Miss Martha E McArthur, 1 pr socks; Miss Cattie S Boney, 1 shirt, 2 pr socks and neck comfort; Miss Eliza J Vann, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers and pr socks; Miss Mary A Mathis, 2 shirts, 3 pr socks; Mrs A N Matthis, 1 pr pants and 2 pr drawers; Miss Rachael C Matthis, 1 quilt, I shirt and 1 pr socks; Mrs L A Powell, shirts, 2 quilts, 1 vest, some soap and 1 pr socks; Miss Bettie S Parker, 1 shirt and 1 pr socks; Miss Isabella Pearson, 2 shirts; Mrs Jonathan Chesnutt, 1 shirt; Mrs Jonathan Pearson, 2 pr drawers. pathy for Italy encouraged. The following is the cash contributed: L A Powell, \$5

John Vann, \$5; Amma C Peterson, \$3; O P James, \$1; Jas Vann, \$4; Thos Pearson, \$4; Miss Lucy J Boney, 25c.; Jimmie Howell, 25c.; Timmie Matthis, 9 years old, 25c.; Batie Matthis, 7 years old, 10c.; Tate Matthis, 5 years old, 10c.; Briant Merritt, 50c.; Bobinson James, \$1; 8 B Killett, \$5;

SHELLING THE ENEMY .- The Lincolnites were drawn up for drill on Tybee beach yesterday and having a good time generally, when the garrison at Fort Pulaski con- attacked the Lincolnites near Madisonville, Kentucky, tocluded they would give them a salute from their long day, completely routing them, and killing about eighty men. range Columbiads on the parapet. Three shells were No other particulars. thrown with great precision. The first struck and exploded very close to the men, when they all fell flat to the earth. A second and third proved rather improve- of the Federals having crossed Green river in large force is ments on the first, and the Yankees finding the work untrue. and it was impossible to discover what effect was created in the reduction of their numbers. They have, at

Up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon, there were eight vessels lying in the roads, the frigate Macedonian, how many of our friends in and about Fayetteville are pleased to get the Journal once more at an early hour all escorted in by one gun boat, which is said to be armed most heavily .- Savannah Republican, 28th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RUMORS OF AN EARLY BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27th, 1861. Reasons exist for an anticipated early engagement at or near Manassas. Perhaps the battle will occur simultaneousonfederate States within thirty days thereafter. Provided does grow upon our minds that at last the thing is really approaching. The only apprehension we can have is opposite Evansville with a number of bridges prepared for It is reported that the Federa's are advancing slowly

care essness we have no fears. McClellan is very cau-Centreville. They fortify and entrench every half mile they advance. The war flag is waving in every Confederate reg-

To-day refused to pass a law authorizing an advance to be made to the planters on their crops in treasury notes or confederate bonds, and much surprise is expressed at the tion, six hundred thousand volunteers. ion. We must think that these circumstances justify us absurdity of the proposition. Congress has admitted Mis-FLOM GENERAL FLOYD'S COMMAND.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28th, 1861. The Lynchburg Republican has a letter from a prominent officer of Gen. Floyd's comma d, dated Camp Mercer, Nov. 24, giving a detailed account of their movements. Since leaving totton Hill a number of skirmishes had occurred, some of them quite general in character, but in none of They will first seek a lodgment on some weaker point, them did our forces su tain but slight have, while the enemy suffered greatly. Only a few tents were lost in our retreat. The command expect to go into winter quarters at Peter-We ask attention to the communication in to-day's town, Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable Journal under the caption of "Casemate Batteries." and it is thought that neither the Yankees nor ourselves can acc milish anything entil next spring.
FROM RICHMOND...

SECOND DISPATCH. The President to day signed the bill admitting Missour into the Confederacy. There was nothing of importance in Congress to-day, so far as its business has transpired. Nothing known of interest from the camps.

THIRD DISPATCH. The President's proclamation announcing the admission f Missouri into the Confederacy, will appear in the Richond papers to-morrow. At half-past nine o'cleck to night, there is nothing of inerest from the camps

NORTHERN NEWS VIA RICHMOND. The New York Herald of the 25th inst., says that there was nothing important from Washington on that day. The and passed unanimous'y by that body on Monday, No- troops designated for winter quarters near Washington, are erecting their quarters for that purpose Several arrests have been made in Marylard; the parties having been accu-Resolved. That we the delegates of the people of North | sed of giving aid and comfort to the Confederates, and sup-

The English papers bring reports of speeches delivered taken up arms, and we hold it to be the duty of the people by Ministers Adams and Palmerston, at the Lord Mayor's of these Southern States to maintain and uphold that cause | banquet in London. On the same night Messrs. Yancey and gard to speculation, as also Mr. Graham's resolutions with all the means they can command. That in behalf of Mann made speeches at another entertainment in London the people of North Carolina, we declare to our sister States | Mr. Yancey said he was pleased with the attitude of France, of the Confederacy, and to the world, that no measure of England and Spain towards the belligerents of the South. we have strained a point to give it in full. We have loss, no sacrifice of life or property, no privation or want days later news. Cotton was firm. The King of Pertugal,

which our enemies have carried on this war-a war in which | A letter is said to have been received in Baltimore from aged and dignified men and helpless woman have been seiz- an officer of the French army, which states that the French light upon these subjects. The mere dry skeleton re- ed, and without accusation or warrant of authority cast into Ministry had voted unanimously against the recognition of

> CONGRESS, &c. RICHMOND, Nov. 29th, 1861.

so far as known. Brig Gen. Henry R. Jackson, from Greenbrier, is here, en route for Georgia, to take command as Major General of SOUTH CAROLINIANS BURNING THEIR COTTON

The patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Some of them have authorized the military at horities to destroy their crops to prevent the ravages of the enemy. The plantations on North Edisto and neighborhood, and elsewhere on the coast of South Carolina, are one sheet of fiame and smoke.

AUGUSTA, A., Nov. 27th, 1861, P. M. The Charleston papers of this morning say that a number of lights passed that Earbor on last Monday night, evidently Four Federal steamers shelled Otter Island near St. Helena, on Monday and landed. They now hold entire posses-

AUGUSTA, GA , Nov. 27th, 1861. Gov. Brown has appointed Henry R. Jackson, a Major,

and Gen. W H. T. Walker, Brigadier General, of the Georgia army. They have both accepted.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 28th, 1861. The Savani ah papers of this morning say that Fort Pulaski threw two or three shot and shell at the Yankeys on Tybee Island on yesterday, which caused a Bull Run istampede. | were called. Immediately before the names of the

The Savannah Republican of this morning says that Mr. Chaplin, who was arrested by the Federals at Hilton Head, has been released. He reports that the enemy have about twenty-five thousand men and sixty-three vessels at Fort Walker, now Fort Welles. The Lincolnites are loud and bitter against the South Carolinians, and say that an expedition is oming under Butler

to take Charleston, and one under Burnsides to take Sa-The Federals are making improvements on the Island

which indicate a permanent occupation. The News says that the enemy landed a regiment on Tysee Island yesterday, and they set to work entrenching themselves. Seven vessels are inside the bar. LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE. BATON ROUGE, LA., Nov 26th, 1861

the banks to suspend specie payment, and the issuance of Confederate State treasury nots instead of their own, and refers the subject to the people for their approval. Also, by the same member, a bill authorizing the police juries in the several Parishes of the State to levy taxes. assumption by the State of the collection and payment of

In the House, Mr. Tappan's resolution to adjourn the Le gislature to New Orleans, was, after considerable discussion, made the special order for to-morrow. A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Duirguiand, reported for the election of Confederate States Senators on Thurs-

An important bill was introduced by Mr. Estler in relation to executory processes, another by Mr. Solomon, in relation to the registry of voters in the city of New Orleans. | portunity now for the prisoners to escape, and they too into the election of State printer, will be acted upon to The Governor's Message was sent to both houses to-day

The Louisville Courier of to-day says that the affair at Franklin, Kentucky, which resulted in the burning of a house and several persons, had no reference to politics, none of the parties being Lincolnites. The parties charged with being engaged in the killing of David Side about one month since, were George Bell and possee. When attempting their arrest by a squad of soldiers sent by Gen. Buck ner, at the request of Judge Williams, they were resisted, and the party succeeded in killing one soldier and wounding another. The affair then resulted as stated in yester-A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated

Washington, Nov. 20th, says that at a supper given to Pren- good behavior they gained the unbounded confidence of tiss by Forney last night, Secretary Cameron reiterated his the Captain. His every wish was law, and ery act printed that, as a last resort, the Federal government ought to arm every man who desires to strike for human It is believed that assurances have been given through

the Cotton ports shall be given to British vessels. FURTHER BY THE ASIA. By the arrival of the steamship Asia at New York on the

The British men-of-war Conqueror and Sanspareil are to sail immediately for Mexico. The Times thinks that the operations of the expedition will be very easy, but that difficulties may arise from different political sympathies with those powers. It is reported that the Federal steamer James Adger, at

The strike among the cotton spiners is imminent, owing o a threatened reduction of their wages. The steamship Great Eastern is to be equipped for sea, and is expected to leave Liverpool in February next. The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, and his Dutchess,

are on a visit to Queen Victoria. France has given quieting assurances to Switzerland relative to the Valley of Deppe. It is reported that Garibaldi has announced to the Centrality Committee his intention not to proceede in the movement towards Rome or Venice, but wishes the popular sym-

a revolutionary expedition, embracing Montenegro. An autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria ap nounces his determination to carry out the government rolicy in regard to Hungary. There is great firmness in trade at Manchester, and a further advance is demanded

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 29th, 1861. A gentleman from Clarksville, this evening, says that a dispatch had been received at that place from den. Forrest, which states that a scouting party of six bandred cavalry

merican of 29th inst., says that Breckinridge and Hindman's brigades have both returned to Bowling Green. The rumors of the Federals between the Bowling Green and Hindman's ment North Carolina volunteers while confined at Bedlor's Cotton was quoted in New York on the 21st at 244 cents.

for middling uplands. MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 29th, 1861. Gen. Pillow has information from a reliable source that the enemy will attack Columbus, Ky., in twenty days, with a force of seventy-five to one hundred thousand.

A large quantity of ammunition and cannon from St. Louis have been sent to Cairo. The enemy have got thirtyeight mortar boats, and eight gun boats. The enemy's plan is to surround Columbus and starve

Gen. Pillow says that we should make every effort to meet the enemy with a strong force on the right, and that no time ought to be lost.

Gen. Pillow says that we should make every effort to meet the enemy with a strong force on the right, and that no Lamb's co.; W. H. Brown, 27th Oct., Capt. Luke's co.; Lamb's co.; W. H. Brown, 27th Oct., Capt. Luke's co.; Stephen Kite, 28th Oct., (Bedloe's,) Capt. Clement's co. time ought to be lost,

FROM MISSOURI. ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 21st, 1861. Advises from the South state that Gen. Price has aban doned his position at Cassville, and was moving towards

The "rebel" State Legistature at Neosho have passed an ordinance of secession, and united the State with the South ern Confederacy. Gen. Rains has been elected Confederate Senator, and it was thought that Gen. Parsons would be the

The steamer Stepping Stone ran the blockade last night, bringing seventy-five contrabands from Virginia. The advices by the last Furopean steamer exhibited more favorable tone. The French press shows a growing sympathy with the Federals, and England shows no stomac for war.

A post-office was established at Beaufort, S. C. to-day, Gen. Butier is here receiving instructions in regard to his WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22d, 1861,

It has been officially ascertained that the Federal government has now in the field, camp, and in process of forma-

EXPLOSION OF DUPONT'S POWDER MILLS. WILMINGTON DEL , Nov. 20th, 1861 DuPont's powder mills exp'oded to-day, destroying three mills and killing three men.

Bladen Guards, Company B., 36th Regiment N. C.

Troops, (Artillery.) LIST OF OFFICERS: T. J. Furdie, Captain. R. M. Devane 1st Lieutenaut. Henry R. Daniel, 2nd " Benj. F. Rinaldi, 1st Sergeant.

S. F. Dickson, 2nd Dan'l Murphy, 3rd 44 Thos. W. Robeson, 4th Duncan King, Alb't Rinaldi, Post Ord. " M. M. Smith, Q. M. J. W. Davis, 1st Corporal. R.N. Lesesne, 2nd A. W. Jessup, 3rd N. Sikes, J. R. Bryant, Drummer.

PRIVATES .- W W Anderson, J A Andres, W E Atkinson Mitchell Buie, Calvin Buie, Stephen T Buie, John T Birke John Burney, William Burney, C W Bryan, Jesse F Blood worth, G H Beatty, J M Collins, Alexander Campbell, A D Council, John D Currie. Calvin Davis, J W Dunham, W. Dunham, J A Dunham, J S Dunham, J R Dunham, B R De vane, Benj. Davis, James Davis, Benj. Fitzrandolph, Gard ner Freeman, Louis Fair, Daniel Ferguson, Joseph Giller pie, Geo W Hall, R M Jessup, M F King, J C Kinlaw, R ewis, Wm J Maultsby, Henry Melvin, William Melvin Geo F Melvin, Geo W Meadows, Francis Meadows, Russe Mearse, John Monroe, D M Monroe, James Mauldin, JM Mulford, Daniel Munn, Wm McMillan, John McKeithan, Wn J McDuffee, M McDonald, J D McDonald, Wm McDugald, John P Melvin, Arch'd McNeill, Solomon McNorton, Jy McNorton, T F Pridgen, Alexander Patterson, W W Pate W O Robeson, E N Robeson, W T Robeson, J E Richard son, S N Richardson, W C Singletary, Isaac D Singletary, J Y Singletary, Wm H Sykes, J W Sikes, A M Shaw, A S Smith, John Stubbs, Daniel Sulivan, D M Sutton, M V Sut. ton, Wm J Sutton, Chester Swindell, J O Simpson, 8 B Tolar, A H Tolar, H S Tolar, T S Whitted, John Whitted, S H Williams, T J Wooten, John S Willis.

This Company was accepted into the service May 3rd, 1861, placed in the 8th Infantry Regiment N. C Volunteers and se ved in the same up to the transfer to the 36th Beri ment N. C. Troops, (Artillery.) From the Petersburg Express.

Remarkable Escape from Lincolndom-Safe Arrival

William H. Parvin and William B. Willis, of the Washington "Greys," Captain Thomas Sparrow, from Washington, N. C., passed through Petersburg evening before last, on their return home, after a long imprisonment at the North. Their escape from further confine. ment, and their subsequent avoidance of detection and arrest, are remarkable-almost miraculous. They were taken prisoners in company with many other gallant North Carolinians at Fort Hatteras. We are all acquainted with the circumstances of the surrender. From Hatteras they were taken to Fort Lafayette-the Bastile of New York. Here they were lept in close confinement until the latter part of October, when they

were all put aboard a steamer and taken to Fort War ren-near Boston. The full account of this removel was copied in the Express some time ago from the New York Herald. ()n their way to Fort Warren, Parvin and Willis formed some plan of escape, and announced their intention to Captain Sparrow, who told them they must do it at their risk. If they failed heavy irons and close confinement for the balance of the war would be their lot. But they possessed brave hearts and were confident of suc cess. They supplied themselves with bread and water a candle, matches, &c. On their arrival at Boston the men were marched ashore in companies, as their names "Washington Greys" were called, Parvin and Willis Augusta, Ga., Nov. 29th, 1861. left their company, descended from the deck and found their way into the extra coal room of the steamer .-Here they concealed themselves, and in a little while had built up a wall of coal around them so that any person entering the room would not discover them.-Their late companions in arms were gone, and they were now alone in the dark, unwholesome coal bunk of an enemy's steamer, not knowing what a day or an hour Capt. Cuthbert, of a South Carolina company, has been might bring forth. In this condition they remained for a day or probably a day and a night, when a large number of sailors were brought aboard the steamer to be shipp d to New York. On the 1st of November the vessel left Boston, and landed her load at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In the bustle and confusion consequent upon their embarkation, our heroes thought they might leave their place of concealment and make their escape. They gained the deck and went unobserved on shore with the crowd of sailors. But they soon saw that their time for escape had not yet come. All around the Navy Yard were stationed sentinels, whom it would be impossible to pass. They therefore resolved to return Also, a resolution enquiring into the expediency of the to the steamer and await yet longer. They now concealed themselves in the private apartment of the boat, and remained thus for two days, when finally, and as it providentially, in one of her trips the steamer ran afoul of a schooner in the river, and was reported so much damaged as to cause her to make for Jersey City with all possible speed. Great excitement was produced among her passengers, and everything and everybody were in the utmost confusion. A most favorable of A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Macauley, to at once go advantage of it. They left their hiding place again,

and as soon as the Jersey City landing was reached, they rushed ashore. They then took passage on a lerry boat for New York. In this great city they found a friend who took them in and kindly cared for them. He advised what they should do and furnished them with money to complete their plans. They took passage to Baltimore as Union sailors-anti-Southern seceshers of the deepest dye. In the noble Monumental City they had not far to go before meeting with friend of the South and her defenders. Clothes are given them and they are aided in getting employment or wood schooner, bound for some point on the lot Maryland shore. For sixteen days they worked it beavers, and by their unusual industrious habis and was done with pleasure. But the proud capaid soon to be deprived of his prizes. It was the right for Parvin to keep watch, and the Captain had raired, and Mr. Adams, Federal Minister to London, that free access to Willis had pretended to do so. But hands were busy as eyes. Sails for the small boat attained to the schooner were made and fitted. The profer hour had 21st inst. from Liverpool, we obtain the following foreign come; the sign was given, and the two men set forth upon the dark waters. It was all a venture with them, for they knew not whether they might land among friends or enemies. After long hours of suspense and weary travel, they landed on he Virginia side of the Potomac, below Acquia Crek. Here they were taken in custody and sent to Goral Holmes' headquarters, Southampton, goes to the Mediterranean to look after pri-

where they were joyfely recognized by old acquaint-ances from North Coolina. They were furnished with free passes over the railroads home. Is not this a prange and romantic tale, reader? But it is nevertheles true, and puts fiction to the blush.

WE LEADS from the Progress that Messrs. Willis and Parun arrived at Newbern on last Wednesday night. The Progress says :

We are glad to hear from them that the Hatteras prisorers are generally well, except colds. Capt. Sparrow is a great favorite with the entire regiment, devoting as It is rumored that preparations are making at Genoa for he does his entire time and talent to making them as

happy and contented as the nature of the case will ad-They could not tell us anything about our young

townsman, Lieut. Allen, not having been acquainted with him.

Through the politeness of these gentlemen we have been placed in possession of the Baltimore Sun, of the 6th, from which we make the following extract: DEATHS OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT NEW YORK

Island, New York, with the date of their decease : J. C. Midgett, 23d Sept., Capt. Lamb's company; 29th Griffin, 28th Sept., Capt. Gilliam's co.; H. Blount, Capt. Sept., Capt. Gilliam's co.; Thos. Carter, 29th Sept., Capt. Sharp's co.; A. Modlin, 4th Oct., Capt. Lamb's co.; David Swain, 4th Oct., Capt. Gilliam's co.; John R. Harrell, Il Oct., Capt. Clement's co.; J. B. Collins, 7th Oct., Capt. Duke's co.: John B. Scott, 8th Oct., Capt. Clement's W. A. Philpot, 8th Oct., Capt. Clement's co.; D. Rogers, 9th Oct., Capt. Lamb's co.; James S. Haswell, 10th Oct., Capt. Gilliam's co.; M. Roberson, 11th Oct., Capt. Lamb's Capt. Gilliam's co.; M. Roberson, 11th Oct., Capt. Lamb's Capt. C co.; Jas. Whitehurst, 11th Oct., Capt. Duke's co.; H. Tyson, 16th Oct., Capt. Johnson's co.; Wilson G. Gregory,